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SYDNEY, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

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## SUMMARY.

A Paris communique states that the general situation is unchanged.

Comparative calm reigns along the front, except between the Alsace and Argonne, where further German attacks have been repulsed.

The situation on the French left is still reported to be favourable.

The troops on the centre have successfully resisted very violent attacks.

The Allies made some slight progress on the heights of the Meuse in a dense fog.

Five civilians were killed and many wounded during the bombardment of Malines by the Germans.

The Cathedral is now almost destroyed.

An attack was made on Grimsberg, in Belgium, but the enemy was repulsed.

A German attack on Antwerp is reported to be imminent.

An Australian lady who was recently in Berlin states that the Germans are intensely annoyed that the Boers are loyal to Britain.

Thirty-six German ships, valued at £2,000,000, are held up at Antwerp.

The Russian army is concentrated at Brzezina on the frontier, and is making a simultaneous advance.

The Russians have occupied station after station on the Buda Pest line, and are pursuing the Austrians into Hungary.

The Russians have completely isolated Premysl. All communications with the fortress are severed.

The Austrian army has fallen back to the west.

The French fleet bombarded Cattaro for 13 hours. Several forts have been dismantled.

An Anglo-French force on the west coast of Africa has defeated the German force under von Daula and Bonabert.

A fight has occurred between Imperial Light Horsemen in South-west Africa, and a body of mounted German troops.

The Minister of Militia and Defence at Montreal has resigned in order to accompany the Canadian contingent to the war.

The Japanese have been humiliated in the German with five miles of Tientsin.

During a battle three German warships bombarded the Japanese vessel "Wing".

The Japanese troops attacked the Germans in occupation of an advanced position near Kiao-Chow.

After a slight engagement the enemy was put to flight.

## FARMERS, SYDNEY.

## THE HOUR OF DESTINY.

## FOR THE LIFE OUTDOORS.

## FARMERS' "SPORTS" COATS.

## APPEAL IMMEDIATELY TO EVERY.

## AMOUR OF MATHS AND STATISTICS.

## FOR RACING, GOLFING, YACHTING.

## MOTORING, TRAVELLING, AND.

## COUNTRY WEAR.

## THE ABERDEEN LINE.

## DURBAN, CAPTOWN, PORT OF SPAIN, LONDON.

## CALLING AT MELBOURNE AND FREMANTLE.

## WINDS: TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALING.

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mod, this is to be a right to a fair

turned, it is to be a fight to a finish. So many words, Lord Kitchener told the empire that the army he needs in the field is an army of 600,000 men. They must be continuously in the field at that strength. Constant supplies will, therefore, be essential to a scheme.

We do not know how many are already in France. We do know that reinforcements are being hurried across the Channel. The Turbatorials are allowed a choice of service. Twenty battalions have volunteered for the front. The hundred thousand recruits called for are in hand, and some thousands of reserves are available. The Indian, Canadian

It remains to be hoped that

of course of available to men of this country, and are not enlisted to join the colours. Lord Kitchener has no doubt of their response. To all the young men of the Empire who are rising at the call of the German Emperor, the British Empire has its male population. Not a man of military age is to be found in Paris, and most every household throughout France has a son or a brother who is ready to respond to the call of the British Empire. Here we have the British Empire's male population. They are under no such compulsion, but they are not to desert to the national call. So, at least, thinks Lord Kitchener. He claims that the British Empire has 500,000 fighting men, and that it is ready in six or seven months. So, as to the British Empire, he must hope, as he warns the British people wherever they inhabit that "if the war is protracted, and if its fortunes should be very adverse, many more men would be required than any which have been demanded and will be required from the whole nation and Empire."

THE MARLOO

## THE MARCOO.

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### TEAMAN PICKS UP PASSENGERS

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BRISBANE, Tuesday.

The steamer *Teaman* arrived from Batavia this morning, having on board 12 sailors and 2 steerage passengers from the stranded *eamer Marloo*.

Captain Lucardie, of the *Teaman*, stated that on Sunday, while steaming down the coast, he received a wireless message stating that the *Marloo* was in difficulties, and had been wrecked. He immediately he altered his course, in order to reach the *Marloo* and render assistance. The weather was calm, and no one was lost in transferring the *Marloo's* passengers to the *Teaman*.

Captain Provo came aboard the *Teaman*, and

that in his opinion his vessel had struck  
merged wreck or uncharted rock.

[illegible]

officers of the Marloo are as follows:  
in Provo (commander), Bernard (chief)

(Moor), Lyell (second officer), Jones (third officer), Fletcher (chief engineer), Boes (chief engineer), Ives (third engineer), Omlin (purser), Southern (chief steward), Lairdhead (second steward), Tyler (steward), Macdonald (stewardess), McEwen (stewardess), Jones (pantryman), Thompson (forecabin steward), Huddy (saloon waiter), Miles (saloon waiter), and Macdonald (stewardess). It has been decided by the underwriters' committee to abandon the ship at sea. A full cargo surveyor's report will be forwarded later. An inspection has been made.

## PERSONAL.

The Attorney-General, Mr. D. R. Hall, is spending a few days on the mountains, at Laura.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Ashford, left leave Sydney this evening to open the new show at Orange on Monday.

Mr. J. W. G. B. Guthrie, master of the Maitland steamer "The Maitland," was

was made a presentation by the passen-

on the night before the vessel reached Singapore on her last voyage, in recognition of his having brought the Mataran safely to port.

Professor E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Canadian Fisheries, was last night entertained at dinner by the members of the Yacht Club of New South Wales at Sargent's Cafe.

Mr. and Mrs. Camille Desmarrais, of Double Bay, arrived by the steamer Dumba yesterday from New Caledonia, where they spent the winter.

Commissioner W. J. Richards, head of the New South Wales army forces in New Zealand, has received notice from General Booth of his intention to Canada, to succeed the late Commissioner Rees in command there.

Commissioner Richards, who recently in command of the New South Wales army in New South Africa, came to New Zealand two years ago, when the Dominion was made a separate territory. He will leave New Zealand

Thomas Ridgson, who has been in C

[illegible]

F. M. Manning, M.A., LL.D., 66

The Rev. Mr. G. H. residence, St. Braden, was  
which, after a ministry of over 44 years, was  
was ordained by the Bishop of the Diocese of  
Goulbourn, and appointed to the parish of Ous-  
magal, a district which necessitates the most  
thoracious work, including the care of the  
of the parishes of Centenda, Redfong, Jurong, and  
various other areas, which are now seen  
various.

Mr. G. H. has been labouring for 23 years  
with marked success, building and  
publishing churches, and has been a  
appointed to St. Silas, Waterloo,  
with St. Matthew's, Botany, and  
ministry in this place.

At the urgent wish of Bishop Barry, he  
to St. Peter's, Centenda River, and  
but it seems to have been  
for 18 years, and he has been  
to St. Michael's, Melbourne, and  
The Church there  
lebe, which was established mainly through  
is efforts, is a monument to his  
were devoted to St. John's  
ministry.

CONFIDENTIAL

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL**

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Helen Munro Ferguson will visit Sydney for the spring meeting of the A.C. and will arrive on Friday morning next. They will attend the races on October 3 and 4, instead of October 5 and 7, as previously proposed. The alteration in the arrangements is due to the fact that the opening of the Federal Parliament has been fixed for October 4.



## DEADLOCK.

## THE GREAT ARMIES.

## LITTLE CHANGE.

## Allies Repulse Attacks.

## BATTLE STORIES.

## GERMAN SPY SYSTEM.

The big armies of the Allies and the Germans in France are still struggling for mastery.

The situation on the French left is favourable, but there is no material change.

Violent attacks on the Allies' centre have been successfully resisted.

The Austrians are leaving the defence of Hungary to the second line of reserves, in order to co-operate with Germany.

The Germans are active in Belgium, where there has been continuous fighting, the Belgian field army considerably embarrassing the invaders.

## WAR BULLETIN.

## RUSSIA'S SUCCESS.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday. Sir George Reid cables from London, dated September 28, 2:45 p.m.:— "The Russian army has completely broken through the German lines in the north with Jaroslav, in the east with Lemberg, in the west with Turnov, and in the south with Tyrawa."

"News from Paris is favourable. The Allies' centre is on the defensive, and both flanks vigorously offensive."

Official: Last night (Sunday) the enemy attacked the Allies' line with more vigour, but with no more success. There is no change in the situation. The Germans gained no ground. The French advanced here and there.

German aeroplanes dropped four bombs in Paris. Only one caused serious damage, killing one man.

"Heavy fighting is reported from Termon and Hofstadt, in Belgium, where the enemy have fallen back, losing big guns."

"Thirty-six German ships, valued at two millions, are held up in Antwerp."

"Reports from Petrograd state that the retreat of the Germans towards the Suva River is general."

"All communications with Przemyel are severed. The Austrian army has fallen back to the west. The Russians occupy Turko in Galicia, about 20 miles from the Hungarian border."

"The French fleet bombarded Cattaro for twelve hours. Several forts have been destroyed."

"Operations of the British naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala and Bonaberi to an Anglo-French force under a Brigadier-General."

"Lindt's Blockade continues to import diamond fields of West Africa, is occupied by the Union defence forces."

"September 29, 12:45 a.m.—Reliable: The fighting in Belgium has been almost continuous. The field army is causing not only serious losses, but great tactical embarrassment to the enemy, who constantly has to meet serious attacks at skillfully chosen points, making it difficult for the Germans to carry out any large combined movement on Antwerp."

"All English newspapers and doctors have been ordered to leave Brussels. The wounded have been moved from the city. The movement of the German troops from Brussels during the last four days has been enormous."

"Fighting at Scopin and Bruski, on the line of the River Niemen, which began on Friday, has ended in the retreat of the Germans."

"The Russians in Galicia occupied Dembitsa. The Austrians destroyed the enemy's detachments in the Carpathian Pass at Utsch, capturing their artillery, and many prisoners, and in the course of further pursuit, the Russians entered Hungary. A large column of the enemy which is retreating along the road from Przemyel to Bansk, was shelled by the Russian artillery from neighbouring heights, the enemy abandoning guns, munitions, and wagons."

Sept. 28, 7:10 p.m. "The Japanese military attaché in London states: 'On the afternoon of the 26th our troops attacked the enemy, who were in occupation of an advanced position on high ground, between the rivers Fushu and Lituan. After a slight engagement the enemy was put to flight. On the 27th our troops occupied the line along the right banks of the Lituan and Chungtau, seven miles north-east of Tsing-tao.'"

## FAR EAST.

## THE TSING-TAO BATTLE.

## WARSHIPS AND AIRCRAFT.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.

The Japanese casualties at Tsing-tao were three killed and 12 wounded, not 312 as originally cited.

The Japanese launched in the German within five miles of Tsing-tao.

In the battle on Sunday three German warships were destroyed, the Japanese right wing which they threatened by Japanese aeroplanes.

## THE BIG STRUGGLE.

## ARMIES STILL FIGHTING.

## NO SIGN OF ENDING.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A communique states that the general situation is unchanged. There is comparative calm along part of the front, except between the Alsace and the Argonne district, where further violent attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

## SITUATION FAVOURABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A communique to-day states that the situation on the French left is favourable. The troops in the centre successfully resisted very violent attacks.

We progressed slightly on the heights above the Meuse.

Dense fog in the Woerthe district suspended operations there.

The situation in Lorraine and the Vosges is unchanged.

## UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A British officer wounded in the battle of the Alsace, states that during the first stages of the fight the cavalry dismounted and fought on foot. The men have let the hard-fought infantry to relieve the hard-fought infantry.

One unfortunate incident occurred. Some Turcos, becoming demoralised, abandoned their trenches, leaving a gap in the line, which the Germans occupied, opening an enfilading fire on the Allies' trenches, and inflicting heavy losses.

A brilliant dismounted attack by the cavalry finally displaced the Germans.

## FEEDING THE FIGHTERS.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

Mechanical transport makes re-equipping the fighting line comparatively easy. British officers and men are eating like kings on bully beef, blackouts, tinned butter, and sometimes bread and jam. The men have let the hard-fought infantry to relieve the hard-fought infantry.

One unfortunate incident occurred. Some Turcos, becoming demoralised, abandoned their trenches, leaving a gap in the line, which the Germans occupied, opening an enfilading fire on the Allies' trenches, and inflicting heavy losses.

A brilliant dismounted attack by the cavalry finally displaced the Germans.

## DARING SPIES.

## THOROUGH GERMAN SYSTEM.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Germans are singularly well informed as to the whereabouts of the Allies. One day a cavalry division dismounted and took shelter on a wooded hill, immediately surrounded by German troops. The Germans knew that they were invisible, the cavalry searched the wood and found three German officers and a civilian operating a field telephone. They shot the civilian, and took the officers prisoner.

In Reims the French general took up his headquarters in a certain house. Several shells immediately burst there, killing a colonel and his staff. The French later discovered that a spy in the next house was signalling the whereabouts of the headquarters staff by means of lights.

Three spies disguised as French officers, in a motor car, and a fourth in woman's attire, on a bicycle, were stopped on Saturday at St. Die while attempting to rush the line.

While they were being examined, a horseman in the uniform of a French noble rode up and congratulated the captain of the examining body on his vigilance.

When asked to show their papers the four spies produced forged passes. They were all shot.

## FIGHT IN VILLAGES.

## A CORPORAL'S STORY.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A corporal was wounded in the fighting near the Alsace, and is now at Woodville, tells a thrilling narrative of house-to-house fighting in the villages near Reims, where the British right was assisting a French corps.

His regiment stumbled upon German infantry in the streets of one village in the darkness. They did not wait for an introduction.

"Clearing them out was the toughest job I was ever in," said the corporal. "They fought like madmen, dodging from one piece of cover to another. We lost heavily, but finally cleared the village. Next day, assisted by a battery of artillery, and French cavalry, we attacked the next village. The Germans were in strong force, and each house was a little fort. The infantry pushed us off from the windows, while some of the windows had machine-guns in them."

"Our sharpshooters picked off the men working a big gun placed on the roof of one house and soon silenced it. For an hour the Germans attempted to send another crew, but every gunner was shot down as he attempted to cross the roof."

"Then a terrible fusillade showed that the French cavalry had worked round to attack the other side of the town, and the signal for us to clear the houses. We crept along the walls, while our riflemen engaged the occupants from the opposite side of the street. When we broke down the doors the Germans were like rats in a trap. They asked no quarter and got none. After a while the German crew, who were in the death, and most of them surrendered. We captured hundreds of prisoners, and there were heaps of dead and wounded."

## IN BELGIUM.

## GERMAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Ostend states that Brussels is full of German troops just come from the south. They seem terribly exhausted.

## BLOCKING THE RAILWAY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Ostend states that a small body of military engineers on Thursday succeeded in passing the German lines, and blowing up the railway viaduct at Bierghes on Friday night.

Five trains of old goods wagons, filled with scrap iron, were then sent off to block the line.

## EXHAUSTED TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Ostend states that a small body of military engineers on Thursday succeeded in passing the German lines, and blowing up the railway viaduct at Bierghes on Friday night.

Five trains of old goods wagons, filled with scrap iron, were then sent off to block the line.

## A NAVAL CANARD.

ROME, Sept. 29.

German newspapers state that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe is to be tried for lunacy, owing to the loss of the three British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. The German press also asserts that certain political circles are demanding the resignation of the Fleet Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill).

London newspapers are represented as confessing that all hope of retrieving the loss has been abandoned.

## THE SYNDICALISTS.

## ATTITUDE ON THE WAR.

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## BRITISH AIR RAID.

## CATHEDRAL TOWNS.

FLY WHITE FLAGS.

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## AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

## QUARREL WITH GERMANS.

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Austrian and German prisoners continually quarrelled, and they had to be separated.

One Austrian declared: "Those beasts of ours always put us in front when German officers are present. We have the most risky positions, and if we waver the Germans fire on us."

## IN GERMANY.

## AUSTRALIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Miss Hilda Freeman, an Australian, who was recently in Berlin, has reached London.

Personally Miss Freeman was well treated, though the British were generally hated when she was in Germany. Miss Freeman was not obliged to register herself, as Australia was not an integral part of the Empire.

Among the desecrated in Berlin was the statement that Japan is assisting England on condition that the Japanese are allowed free access to all British colonies.

The Germans are intensely annoyed that the Boers are loyal. Every German counted upon uprisals in India and Africa, and expected Canada and Australia to break away from the Empire.

Miss Freeman was asked to distribute copies of a pamphlet addressed to evacuees of the German colonies, and to explain to the German people the number of Berlin inhabitants. The pamphlet alleges that the war was wantonly thrust on Germany, and that the British are the aggressors.

"To look to God," he says, "Germany is now prepared to fight to the death for her land and liberty. Unmistakable horrors have been committed against Germans living peacefully abroad—against women and children, wounded and physicians."

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RESIDENTIAL FLATS	APARTMENTS, BOARD, RESIDENCE
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[illegible][illegible]







**WANTED, Smart ORDER WAIT**  
ant. 257 King-st, Newtown.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



